

MARCH, 1945

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS . . . CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

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We do not accept advertising



Keep Little Steel Formula

SOME people are telling us we should get rid of the Little Steel formula. They say that if we do that, everybody's wages will go up.

Sure they will. But so will the prices of food. And so will your rent. You can't scrap the Little Steel formula without scrapping the entire wartime stabilization program.

If there is no restriction on prices, you will be worse off than you are now because experience has shown that wages never catch up to prices in periods of inflation.

And scrapping the Little Steel formula means inflation. There is no other result possible.

So what good will it do you to get a pay increase of \$10 per week if you pay \$20 more per week for your groceries? By the time you have raised your wages another \$10 to catch up to your grocery bill, your grocery bill has gone up another \$20.

It's like a dog chasing his tail.

To protect wages, labor needs firmer price controls. It is true that prices, even under the stabilization program, have risen. That's because the ceilings have been punctured by various subterfuges.

It is also true that many war contractors are making enormous profits. But the remedy does not lie in trying to get a cut of this blood money.

The remedy lies in enacting the tax laws proposed by the national administration to take away these profits. That is up to Congress.

Congress has been the weak link in the economic stabilization program. It has yielded to high pressure demands by farmers and war profiteers. Every time it has yielded, prices have gone up.

In desperation, some unions are demanding that the Little Steel restrictions be removed to let wages catch up. That would be fine if they would catch up. But they won't.

Many politicians and profiteers want to see all economic controls removed. They want inflation so they can clean up at the expense of the rest of us. But they are afraid to take responsibility for bringing it about.

They fear the anger of the public. So they are encouraging some labor leaders to break the Little Steel formula. That would bring inflation and labor would be the goat—not the profiteers.

Labor better do some serious thinking before it listens to such advice. The way to protect your wages is to plug the leaks in the stabilization dam. If you dynamite it, you'll drown in the flood.

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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS



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No. 4

Executive Board Indorses Wallace

Minutes of Meeting of General Executive Board Held in the Miami Colonial Hotel, Miami, Florida, Beginning January 23, 1945

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THE general executive board opened its regular meeting in the Miami Colonial Hotel, Miami, Florida, at 10 a. m. Tuesday, January 23, 1945.

Vice-President Crumrock was unable to attend the meeting.

Vice-President Beck sent a message stating that he would be delayed in Washington and would not arrive until Thursday.

A message was received from Vice-President Brennan of Minneapolis stating that he would arrive Wednesday morning.

Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie also sent a message saying that he would be in the latter part of the week. He was delayed on account of transportation difficulties.

The general president made a report and called the attention of the board to some matters of importance which would have to be considered immediately upon the arrival of the members who were enroute to Miami.

He reported the serious illness of General Organizer John F. English, who is in a hospital in Boston, Mass. He mentioned that Brother English was at one time a member of the board, and it was voted unanimously that the general president send a message of encouragement and hopefulness to Brother English, and express the desire of the members of the board that he would soon recover.

from his illness and again be able to take up his work.

It is needless to say the board insisted that his salary and usual expenses be continued during his illness.

President Tobin outlined to the board the trouble in St. Paul, Minnesota, with the brewing companies, and the decision of the War Labor Board in connection with the controversy. Mr. Padway gave a full report on the legal aspects and the most recent developments in the case. A report was also read from Gordon R. Conklin of St. Paul on this situation.

The board discussed the appointment by President Roosevelt of Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce and the controversy in Washington over the confirmation of the appointment by the United States Senate.

President Tobin said he believed it would be well for the general executive board to make a statement relative to the position of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in regard to this matter. The following statement was prepared and adopted unanimously by the board:

The general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, meeting in regular session in Miami, Florida, discussed today the controversy obtaining in Washington over the confirmation by the United States Senate of Henry Wallace, formerly vice-president and secretary of agriculture, as secretary of commerce.

It is the opinion of this board that Henry Wallace is qualified to fill the position and that there should not be detached from the position of secretary of commerce the duties, responsibilities and powers connected with the administration of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The loaning and collecting of billions of dollars of government funds is a serious responsibility and we believe that Mr. Wallace is scrupulously honest, thoroughly sincere, and that the welfare of his country predominates within him and has been demonstrated by him in all the many responsible positions of government he has held.

We also believe that favoritism in the loaning of those large sums of money, or in the collection of them, could be employed and may have been employed in the past, and we believe that Mr. Wallace is above and beyond any consideration except the welfare of the nation; and his training and experience in government service and in business satisfies the members of this board that he is qualified to fill the position for which President Roosevelt has nominated him, without curtailment of the present powers and duties of the position.

Miami, Florida,
January 25, 1945.

The board discussed briefly the jurisdictional controversy existing between the Teamsters and Engineers, prompted by a telegram received by Vice-President McLaughlin regarding a dispute between our Local Union No. 490, Vallejo, California, and the local union of Engineers in that city.

President Tobin stated that a meeting of representatives of the two international unions had been scheduled for January 27, 1945, to take up this controversy. The dispute in California was settled later on by conference with the Engineers.

President Tobin reported on the financial and numerical condition of the International Union. He stated that the membership is about the same as last year even though a substantial number of our members have been taken into the armed forces; and that our financial condition has improved and we will continue to purchase all the government bonds we can each month.

Vice-President Beck, who had just come from Washington, D. C., where he held a conference with J. Monroe Johnson of the Office of Defense Transportation, reported on the rubber situation, especially as it pertains to heavy-duty tires.

He stated that the situation is serious because of the loss of so many tires at the front and because of the fact that the distance for hauling supplies has increased due to advancements made by our armies in different parts of the world, especially in Europe.

He stated, however, that he hoped we would be able to handle the situation, and that there was a meeting to be held in Washington on February 17, 1945, by the American Truckers' Association, the Office of Defense Transportation, and our International Union, at which time the situation would be further discussed.

Vice-President Beck was authorized to attend that conference with President Tobin.

The general executive board took up the question of the next convention of the International Union. They fully understand the request of the government that conventions of more than 50 persons be suspended during the period of the war, in order to save traveling.

However, the board feels it is imperative that a convention be held in order that we may instruct our large membership, through their delegates, how to proceed during the continuation of the war, provide ways and means for carrying out our pledge to the government, impress upon our members the necessity of conserving tires and equipment, make plans for caring for our men on their return from the service, and in order that we may take up many other serious questions confronting the organization, most of which have to do with the prosecution of the war.

They believe a convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will be helpful to the government.

We are hauling millions of tons of freight for the government. We are confronted with dissatisfaction and grievances in many parts of the country.

There are hundreds of matters that come up where information can be transferred to the delegates only by discussion and explanation. Through education and planning and explanations, made possible by a convention, a good deal of misunderstanding can be prevented.

It will be remembered that at the general conference held last September it was decided to hold our convention if arrange-

ments could be made, and the general executive board was empowered to set the time and place.

It was, therefore, voted unanimously by the general executive board that the general president and general secretary-treasurer be instructed to make application to the proper governmental authorities for permission to hold the convention, explaining our position and impressing upon them the importance of holding the convention this year.

The board decided, if permission is granted by the government, that the convention should be held in Chicago, Illinois, on the date specified by the constitution, which is the second Monday in September.

Chicago was chosen because it is the most central point in the country insofar as railroads are concerned—not because the board wanted to take it away from Los Angeles, but because it would be impossible to hold it in Los Angeles due to transportation difficulties and the impossibility of obtaining hotel accommodations.

Vice-President O'Brien was advised that the joint council and local unions of Chicago, because of the difficulty in finding food for such a large number of men, would not be expected to attempt to provide unnecessary entertainment or make any unnecessary expenditures.

It was reported that some local unions have conceived the idea of giving some sort of badge to members of their union who have returned from the service of their country, such badge to bear the emblem of the organization.

The matter was discussed but it was decided that this privilege cannot be granted, since our emblem, according to our laws, can only be worn by those who are in good standing in the organization and many of those who return from the service will not be able to resume their work as truck drivers and continue their membership in the organization.

Our emblem is protected by state and federal laws, and only a member in good standing can wear same.

President Tobin called to the attention of the general executive board an article written by a member of Local Union No. 485, Pittsburgh, Pa., and published in the newspapers of that city.

In this article he denounced statements made in our official publication relative to the proposed World Conference of Trade Unions to be held in London, England. The article, in the judgment of the board, was not helpful to the International Union and was not in accordance with the obligation taken by the member.

However, the member wrote an apology and said he had no intention of doing wrong. The apology was accepted and the matter was closed, with the understanding that if a repetition occurs the individual will be called to account for same.

The general president invited to the board meeting some representatives of Local Union No. 808, Railway Express Employees, of New York City, for the purpose of going over and discussing the disturbances within that union in recent months.

The matter was fully discussed and it was decided by the board that the condition now prevailing shall continue to prevail—that is, that the affairs of the local union shall be administered under the trusteeship of Vice-President Cashal until such time as the International executive officers decide otherwise.

The representatives of the local union were instructed and ordered to obey any and every order and request made by the trustee. This they have been doing in recent months.

The trustee was instructed to remove from office any officer who disobeyed his orders. The trustee is responsible to the International Union for the affairs of the local union and the manner in which its business is conducted while under his trusteeship.

Joseph A. Padway, general counsel for the International Union, reported on several matters. He stated that he had met with President Green of the American Federation of Labor, who had requested him to draft a proposed amendment to the Na-

tional Labor Act which would include a part of the Railway Labor Act, protecting craft organizations, as was intended by the framers of the law.

Judge Padway also gave a full history of the registration of the label of the International Union, also the buttons and emblem. He stated that the label—size, color, design, composition, everything connected with it—is now protected and cannot be used by anyone else.

He also said that the label and the buttons were registered and protected by law in every state in the union. This means a great deal to the International organization. Any individual found wearing our button or using our label without the consent and approval of the International Union is subject to prosecution.

This applies to members who are not in good standing who may be wearing a button to which they are not entitled in accordance with our laws.

Judge Padway reported on the lawsuit brought by the two naval officers, Lieut. Randolph Dickins, Jr., and Lieut. Comdr. James H. Suddeth, as a result of the fracas that occurred on the mezzanine floor of the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C., on the evening of September 23, 1944, following the banquet at which the President of the United States was the guest of the International Union.

The matter was discussed in detail and Judge Padway was instructed to try and obtain a hearing and action as soon as possible.

It was the opinion of the general executive board that the above named individuals have no case whatever and we have reason to believe—whether the information is correct or not—that the case will be delayed, postponements requested, etc.

The board is confident that when the true facts are made known to the court, the position of the International Union will be sustained.

A report was also made on the suit brought by Norman Thomas, candidate for

President of the United States of the Socialist party in the last general election. Judge Padway was asked to expedite this case as much as possible.

He also made a report on anti-labor legislation now pending in several states, the appeals he has taken from decisions in courts, and the dangerous feeling against labor prevailing among many of the members of Congress in both parties.

Judge Padway's report contained a lot of information and was quite helpful to the members of the board.

The board considered a protest made by Joseph H. Holland, a member of Local Union No. 282, New York City, against the election of William McKee to the office of business representative.

Brother McKee had been in the service of the United States, and at the time he entered the service had taken a withdrawal card.

On his return he affiliated with the local union and became a candidate for the office of business representative. All correspondence and explanations were given due consideration and the board, after consulting with our attorneys, decided that it could not set aside the constitution of the International Union pertaining to elections.

The constitution clearly states that a man must be in continuous good standing for a period of two years prior to nominations within the local union. Brother McKee undoubtedly is a good union man but the constitution had not been carried out.

Therefore, the board decided that the protest of Joseph H. Holland and the question raised on the constitution of the International Union is upheld.

The board ordered that the constitution be observed to the letter and that another election be held for the office of business representative.

The court decision in the case of Clarence H. Swan, Joseph M. DeCarlo and James DeFemia, Local Union No. 671, Hartford, Conn., was reported to the general executive board and considered by it.

In the case of Local Union No. 249, Pittsburgh, Pa., where they have what amounts in substance to a permit system, the board found that the local is not complying with the spirit and intent of the law and the ruling made at the Atlantic City meeting of the general executive board in 1942.

The board fully realizes that due to the emergency caused by the war, certain special membership should be provided, but it never was intended that a man working at our craft for a long period of time, who has no desire to leave our craft, and who is competent to do his work, should not be allowed full membership and full privileges in the union.

The law of the land as well as the law of the International Union provides for this.

The board ordered Local Union No. 249 to comply with the decision of the general executive board and grant full membership to all individuals who are now holding special, temporary membership, or emergency membership, and who intend to continue working at our craft.

An appeal by Robert B. Lambert, Local Union No. 249, Pittsburgh, Pa., from a decision of Joint Council No. 40, was considered by the board. Brother Lambert claims he has been refused his proper seniority.

The board went into this case in detail and decided that the complaint was not justified and ordered Brother Lambert to abide by the rules of the local union with reference to seniority.

A letter was received from Harold H. Seavey, secretary of Joint Council No. 32, Minneapolis, Minn., dealing with the subject matter of an organizing campaign to be made in northern Minnesota, in which an equal amount of money would be expended annually by the joint council and the International Union.

The matter was referred—with full power to act—to the general president and general secretary-treasurer. It will be taken up fur-

ther with the vice-president in the district, Sidney L. Brennan.

Vice-President McLaughlin stated that he had received a telegram from the secretary-treasurer of Local Union No. 278, San Francisco, California, requesting certain information, dealing chiefly with temporary membership during the war. The information was sent to the local union.

Judge Padway called to the attention of the board a telegram which he had just received from an attorney in his office. It dealt with a situation in Baltimore, Maryland, and a lawsuit which involved certain expenses.

The general executive board by unanimous vote empowered the general president and general secretary-treasurer to follow the advice and suggestions of our general counsel in dealing with this case, in accordance with their best judgment.

The present status of owner-operators was discussed. A report from Judge Padway's office stated that the government has issued a new ruling that owner-operators are not considered as employees and do not come under the Social Security Act.

Since we have a number of such individuals in our organization, the situation was discussed as it affects those members of our organization.

The board decided there was very little the International Union could do in a case of this kind; that it was up to the operators themselves to protect their social security

rights the best way they can devise, and to endeavor to change the ruling which classifies them as business men or employers and deprives them of the privileges and benefits of social security.

Several trials were held involving members of Local Union No. 25, Boston, Mass., who went out on strike and remained on strike for nine days in violation of the laws and rules of our organization and the pledge of the International Union to our government, which pledge was in substance that there would be no stoppages of work in any employment that has to do with the winning of the war.

The cases were brought to the attention of the general executive board on appeals from Local No. 25 from the decision of the joint council, also on appeals from some of the individuals involved from the decision of the council. The board heard each individual case and at this writing decisions have not yet been made.

Many matters pertaining to the general work and welfare of the organization were taken up and considered by the general executive board, and plans were made for the protection and continued progress of the International Union.

The meeting adjourned on Monday, February 5, 1945.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

Women Oppose "Equal Rights" Amendment

A NATIONAL campaign against the "Equal Rights" amendment has been undertaken by a committee of women, indorsed both by the AFL and the CIO as well as many national women's organizations.

Appeals for funds to fight the amendment in Congress are being sent labor unions by Miss Mary Anderson, treasurer of the committee.

The "Equal Rights" amendment is sponsored by the National Woman's Party, purportedly to give women equal employment opportunity.

In reality, the amendment would repeal all the legislation enacted in recent years to protect women in industry. It would give them equal right by destroying the legislative benefits they now have.

Teamsters, Engineers Sign Up

WE ARE printing below an agreement just entered into between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America and the International Union of Operating Engineers, which, in the opinion of your editor, is one of the most helpful agreements entered into by any two labor organizations during the past 30 years.

You will notice that the movement of all material comes under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. All other work on machinery on construction jobs and elsewhere, where machinery is used, comes under the jurisdiction of the Engineers' International Union.

We expect our people to be patient and not start splitting hairs until we get a chance to work this agreement out fully. Each organization has pledged itself to lend its economic strength in case an attack is made by unfair employers or any other agency on either one of the organizations. Stoppages of work of any kind must not be brought about by either side until the matter is first submitted to the regular machinery established for adjusting claims and grievances.

As time goes on, this agreement, in our opinion, will be helpful to both organizations, and it will, as soon as we get it working properly, stop all arguments and grievances on the job. The main purpose of the agreement is to enable each organization to work in friendly relations with the other, to the end that our members may be benefited and that industry and the employers will have no stoppages of work or unnecessary trouble.

The representatives of the Engineers' International Union in all the conferences, which lasted nearly three weeks, played the part of real trade unionists, and we know they will do everything within their power—as we will—to put the purpose, intent and spirit of this agreement into effect.

The agreement reads as follows:

1. Whereas, new developments in the use and types of dual-purpose trucks present questions of jurisdiction requiring clarifications between our two organizations, this agreement is drawn as a separate supplement in addition to existing agreements now being honored between us, and shall in no way restrict the decision previously rendered by the Building and Construction Trades Department dated October, 1939.

2. It is agreed that: A dual-purpose truck shall mean that type of truck equipment having both hoisting facilities and a load-bearing surface thereon and utilized in combined hoisting and transporting operations.

3. Where such dual-purpose truck is used exclusively in the transportation of material it comes under the jurisdiction of the Teamsters. Transportation means that the materials to be conveyed must rest upon the load-bearing surface or floor of the truck and cannot be carried in suspension from a hook or similar attachment as found in "A" frame trucks or cranes, except use of hook or chain for the purpose of supporting a load on the bed of the truck shall be allowed.

4. Where such dual-purpose truck is used exclusively for hoisting, lowering and erecting material it shall come under the jurisdiction of the Operating Engineers. In such instance the moving of the dual-purpose truck from the yard to the site of the operation and the return thereof shall be under the jurisdiction of the Operating Engineers.

5. Where such dual-purpose truck is used to hoist, lower, erect material and to transport loads thereon not on bed of truck but suspended from boom or hook, within the reasonable confines of yards, plants or projects, such operation comes within the jurisdiction of the Operating Engineers.

If the confines of the yards, plants and

projects, however, are unreasonably large, then the hauling portion of such operation shall be deemed transportation and comes under the jurisdiction of the Teamsters, and in such cases the Operating Engineers agree to respect the jurisdiction of the Teamsters over the hauling portion and the Teamsters agree to respect the jurisdiction of the Operating Engineers over the hoisting-lowering-erecting portion of the operation, and there shall be an insistence by both crafts that members of each union be employed to do the work of the craft in question, necessitating the employment of both Operating Engineers and Teamsters under certain specific conditions.

6. It is the purpose of this agreement to establish a period to work out the cooperative relationship between the Operating Engineers and the Teamsters wherein each will fully recognize the work of each craft. During this period the representatives in the field of the local unions shall continuously strive for the recognition of the jurisdiction of both crafts and shall refuse to permit the infringement of one craft by the other on the part of the employers.

In the event representatives in the field of the local unions cannot work out settlements of disputes in the use of the equipment described herein, then the district representatives of both organizations shall attempt to settle such disputes and in the instances where the district representatives are unable to solve the difficulty, such matters shall be referred to the International Presidents. During this process of adjustment there shall be no stoppage of work and the equipment shall continue to be operated by the craft involved until the settlement is arrived at.

7. There shall be no system of permits by local unions permitting men to do the work of both crafts unless such system is specifically approved by the International Presidents of our organizations.

8. Whenever the operation of equipment combines both hoisting and transporting work the jurisdiction of both crafts shall

be respected and maintained and each party to this agreement agrees to employ his economic strength in support of the other so that the jurisdiction of both shall be maintained.

9. Our respective committees shall be continued and shall confer at six-month intervals during the life of this agreement unless otherwise instructed or dissolved by the General Presidents.

10. A committee conference shall take place six months from the date hereof at a place and date decided by the General Presidents, at which conference a full review of the operation of this agreement shall be made and any further clarification recommended as deemed necessary by the conference.

11. This contract shall run for six months from the date hereof and thereafter automatically renewed in successive six-month periods unless either party gives notice to the other of an intention not to renew at the end of the then current six-month term.

Signed at Miami, Florida, February 16, 1945.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

(S) JOHN M. GILLESPIE
(S) DAVE BECK
(S) THOMAS E. FLYNN

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

(S) JOSEPH S. FAY
(S) O. W. CARTER
(S) FRANK P. CONVERSE

Approved Committee

(S) WM. E. MALONEY
General President, International Union of Operating Engineers

Approved

(S) DANIEL J. TOBIN
General President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America

Cheap Labor Campaign Starts

Committee Invites Jap and Hindu Immigration

THE "American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born" has dropped its disguise. It has emerged as a propaganda organization to weaken the immigration laws.

It wants more immigration during the postwar period of reconversion when the resources of the United States will be taxed to the utmost to provide jobs for millions of demobilized soldiers and war workers.

The "American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born" is addressing an open letter to Congress calling for the defeat of any legislation to restrict immigration and asking instead that the immigration laws be amended to admit Orientals.

The committee also wants to revise the immigration quotas to reduce the immigration from England, Ireland, France, Norway and Sweden and increase it from Greece, Italy, Poland, Bulgaria and Roumania.

In other words, it would substitute southern Europeans for northern Europeans. It would give us fewer Englishmen, Irishmen and Scandinavians and more Greeks, Italians and Poles.

And on top of that, it would remove all restrictions against Orientals and admit Japs and Hindus on the same basis as anybody else.

The "American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born" was organized some time ago behind a rather innocuous front of professors, preachers and social workers.

There appeared to be no need for the organization at the time because the foreign born were in no need of protection. Nobody was picking on them. The purpose of the committee was somewhat of a mystery.

It is a mystery no longer. It is a menace.

The "American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born" follows the same pattern as the "Citizens' Committee to Repeal Chinese Exclusion."

The latter committee also had an innocent front of some of the very same professors and social workers who are sponsoring the "American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born."

But behind these well meaning characters, the "Citizens' Committee to Repeal Chinese Exclusion" had a group of steel mill executives, railroad directors, steamship officials and bankers with industrial connections interested in cheap labor.

Using the propitious moment when American sympathy toward China was at its height, this committee pushed through an act repealing Chinese exclusion and putting Chinese on the same basis as Europeans.

This magazine said at that time that the Chinese exclusion act repeal was the first move in a campaign to break the immigration barriers and admit a flood of cheap labor from all over the world.

We said it would be followed by a move to admit Japs, Hindus and other Orientals.

The "American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born" now proves what we said more than a year ago.

This committee is attempting to defeat several measures now before Congress which would strengthen immigration barriers.

It mentions H. R. 414 which would reduce immigration quotas 50 per cent, H. R. 1368 which would reduce immigration quotas 75 per cent, H. R. 545 which would prohibit all immigration for five years after the war, and H. R. 677 which would prohibit immigration until the number of unemployed in the United States is less than 1,000,000.

None of these measures sounds too drastic.

But the "American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born" would defeat them all and then relax the existing laws to benefit Orientals and southern Europeans.

We oppose any weakening of the immigration laws. We believe there should be no immigration of any kind until all our demobilized service men and war workers have found peace-time jobs in industry.

We will have enough difficulty finding jobs for our own people without inviting in the unemployed of the world.

We believe in protecting the foreign born in their own countries, rather than in ours. We favor international trade policies that would increase the standard of living of the foreign born and give them profitable jobs—in their own countries.

WE FAVOR JOBS FOR ORIENTALS
—IN THE ORIENT!

Owners Can't Fix Union Wages

Should Meet Separate from Journeyman

INDIVIDUAL owners, as we have repeatedly said, have no right to sit in at meetings nor have anything to say about making the wages or working conditions of journeyman drivers, or those who work for a daily wage.

Individual owners, if they are in a mixed union which includes journeyman drivers, should hold their separate meetings and draw up their own set of rules, such as working hours, rates, etc.

In the case of taxicabs, of course, the rates are established by the local city government, but in general, the hauling of local merchandise, such as home deliveries of coal, the rates are established by the individual owners themselves.

When anything is done, such as setting up the time of gasoline station owners, there should be certain regulatory hours that would not interfere or take advantage of the operation of gasoline stations that are run by large companies who employ regular labor on a daily or weekly wage.

In other words, if the Standard Oil were running a station and employed three or four station attendants and their hours were from 7 in the morning until 7 in the evening, then it would be unfair to have an individual owner of a station remain open from 5:30 in the morning until 12 at night.

A large company that hires station attendants, of course, should not work their employees more than a stated number of hours,

usually eight hours; and in some instances the handling of gasoline and oils is considered interstate, and that kind of work might be construed as coming under the reduced hourly week established by law.

We realize the individual owners need organization for their own protection, and we admit this class into membership, but we do not in any way intend to permit the individual owner to have anything to do with the regulation of hours, wages and working conditions of journeyman drivers, because the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is founded primarily for journeyman workers, or men and women who work for a daily wage.

At the same time we see that individual owners ought to have organization for the purpose of endeavoring to do something to help themselves under the banner of this International Brotherhood, which can help them more than any other organization.

Many individual owners are not earning as much in any branch of the business as the journeyman because there are days and weeks in which some of them make very little, especially if they have to spend money on their equipment or in their place of operation.

Under no circumstances do we desire to have owners or employers as officers of unions in which journeymen are members and in which the conditions of the journeyman drivers and helpers are involved.

We want to say here also that the American Federation of Labor has given to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and to that organization only, jurisdiction over gasoline station employees. They are about the poorest paid class of workers we have in the country.

Before the war many of those gasoline stations operated wash stands, oil and greasing stands, and had cut the rates so low for this kind of work that the work was entirely unsatisfactory and they were not able to pay decent wages.

By their competition with poor labor and rotten wages they broke down the business

of high-class garages that did first-class work and were paying decent wages..

Of course the object of the average gaso-line station in cutting rates for washing, greasing, oiling, etc., was to encourage the customer to purchase gasoline and oil in the station, thereby increasing the volume of profit. This was before the war and this condition will undoubtedly return again. When it does return our members should make every effort, before or immediately after, to organize those gasoline station attendants. And the time will come when all of us may be requested to patronize only stations employing union attendants.

Help the Red Cross—It Helps You

DURING the month of March the American Red Cross plans to raise 200 million dollars. This money will come from public subscription and it will be used to finance the world-wide program of the Red Cross for the next year.

That is a lot of money the Red Cross is asking. But it will finance a lot of work. The Red Cross covers the movement of American troops on all fronts. It provides a constant contact between the men at the front and their families at home.

In many cases the Red Cross has provided money to help the families of service men over an emergency. During the last year financial assistance was given to 550,000 families of service men.

Other service was provided for 3,500,000 service men and their families.

On the foreign front, the Red Cross has sent almost 11 million food parcels to prisoners of war, held by the Japs and Germans. Many prisoners have reported that had it not been for the Red Cross food, they could not have lived on the diet given them by Germans and Japs.

The blood donor service of the Red Cross has saved the lives of thousands of American wounded by providing plasma at front-line dressing stations.

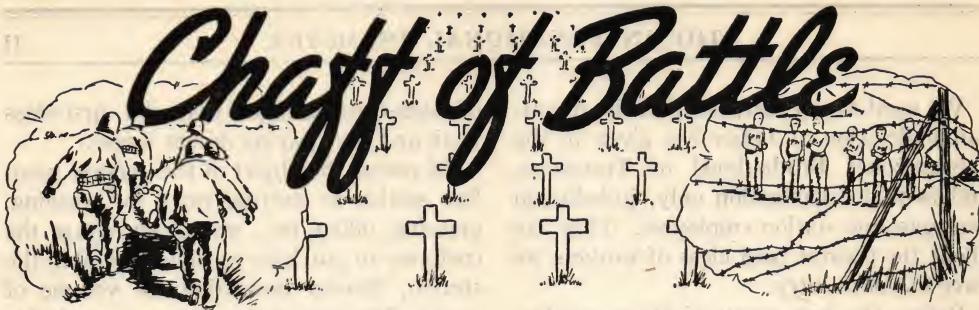
All these services cost money and in addition to them, the Red Cross is being called on for help to the civilian victims of German brutality in the liberated countries of Europe. Unless help is provided, thousands of Dutch, French, Belgians and others will die.

In spite of all its tremendous new burdens, the Red Cross still maintains its disas-ter service, ready at a moment's notice to give help in fire, flood or any other emer-gency.

Every local of the Teamsters' Union should donate to the Red Cross out of the funds of the union. Additional donations should be made by the individual members out of their own funds.

The Red Cross is worthy of every penny it gets. It spends its money wisely. It helps millions of people. And plenty of those who have benefited from the Red Cross are Teamsters. This is the time to show your appreciation.

American soldiers in battle are giving blood to save the lives of their wounded buddies. That's a job for the home front. The war is still on overseas.



LOCAL No. 463 of Philadelphia has supplanted Local No. 843 of Newark, N. J. at the head of the grim list of war sacrifice by Teamster locals, according to the report of President John B. Backhus of Local No. 463.

Local No. 463 has lost 23 men in action with two missing and one a prisoner of war. Local No. 843 last month reported 12 men killed in action and one in a military accident. Since then President Joseph J. Quillin has reported three more men killed in battle.

Other eastern and midwestern locals have reported heavy losses, particularly Local No. 229 of Scranton, Pa., Local No. 254 of Ottawa, Ill., Local No. 294 of Albany, N. Y., Local No. 118 of Rochester, N. Y., Local No. 156 of Philadelphia and a second Newark local, No. 863.

Because the paper quota is forcing a reduction in the size of this magazine, it is impossible to print all the casualties reported last month. Those held over will be printed in the April issue.

All secretaries reporting casualties are asked to give as many details as possible such as the military rank, the branch of service, where the casualty occurred, etc.

These heroic Teamsters are entitled to all the recognition we can give them. Below we print the sad list of 63 more brave men from this union who have lost their lives in active service—names which have become gold stars on the banner of liberty.

Killed in Action

PFC. PETER ACQUISTO, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. Killed in Holland with the airborne glider infantry.

PATSEY ANGELO, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. No details.

SAMUEL E. BAILEY, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. In Italy.

SGT. JOSEPH C. BARTKOWSKI, Local No. 843, Newark, N. J. In France.

SEAMAN/1c HARRY BECKMAN, Local No. 259, Boston, Mass. Killed in naval action.

JOHN BERNHARDT, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. No details.

JOHN BERTRAM, Local No. 469, Trenton, N. J. In Italy.

PVT. PHILLIP BLOOMFIELD, Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. In the Pacific.

AL BOWES, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. On Guam.

PVT. C. F. BUNTE, Local No. 743, Chicago, Ill. In France.

CPL. JOHN BYRNE, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. Killed when his ship was sunk by the Japs.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. No details.

PVT. JACK CAVERLY, Local No. 174, Seattle, Wash. He was with the 30th Division and was killed in France. His father is also a member of Local No. 174.

LIEUT. PETER CHAPETTO, Local No. 757, New York City. Killed on Palau Island. He was previously wounded at the battle of Anguar when he ordered his men to withdraw to safety, remaining behind until they had found shelter.

SGT. BENJAMIN COLECCHI, Local No. 261, New Castle, Pa. He was a tail gunner on a bomber shot down in the Pacific.

ANTHONY COPPA, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In France.

WILLIAM CRANSTON, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. No details.

GEORGE DAWNAM, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. No details.

LAWRENCE DEMANCHE, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. In Italy.

JOHN DILLON, JR., Local No. 559, Hartford, Conn. Dillon was with the 13th Infantry and was wounded in the invasion of France. He refused to remain in the hospital and returned to his unit. He was killed soon after. His father and mother are both members of Local No. 559.

KENNETH DREW, Local No. 633, Manchester, N. H. No details.

OTIS EARP, Local No. 199, La Crosse, Wis. Killed with the 7th Army in France.

PFC. FRANK FALLOT, Local No. 478, Newark N. J. Killed in the Pacific with the 165th Infantry.

SGT. BEN E. FIEDLER, JR., Local No. 353, Seattle, Wash. In Holland. His father is a member of Local No. 174.

PVT. TRUMAN FOSTER, Local No. 374, Muskegon, Mich. In France.

WILLIAM FRYER, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In France.

MICHAEL GANNON, Local No. 392, Cleveland, Ohio. In Belgium.

PO/3c PAUL WILLIAM GERSON, Local No. 43, Racine, Wis. With the navy in the Pacific.

JOHN GOBEL, Local No. 843, Newark, N. J. No details.

PFC. THOMAS E. GOVERO, Local No. 254, Ottawa, Ill. A past president of Local No. 254, Govero was killed in Germany.

WALTER HARM, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In the South Pacific.

JOSEPH T. HARRIS, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. No details.

PFC. HERMAN HEIMILLER, Local No. 39, Buffalo, N. Y. He was in the Marine Corps, killed in France.

HARMAN JESCHKE, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. No details.

KARL F. JOERGER, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In France.

THOMAS F. KELLY, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In France.

CPL. ROYAL KINSMAN, Local No. 442, Madison, Wis. In the Aleutian Islands.

LOUIS J. KLUG, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In African area.

S/SGT. WILLIAM J. KOCH, JR., Local No. 783, Louisville, Ky. He was a gunner on a Liberator bomber, shot down over Germany.

CHARLES M. LARKINS, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. No details.

A. J. LEE, Local No. 221, Minneapolis, Minn. In France.

LESTER LONG, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In Italy.

JAMES MAGUIRE, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In Normandy.

CARL MANGANO, Local No. 843, Newark, N. J. No details.

CARL H. McCAREY, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In Sicily.

MARTIN McHUGH, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In South Pacific.

PVT. HAROLD E. MITCHELL, Local No. 807, New York City. Mitchell was an infantryman. He was killed in France.

PVT. DELISE PONDUE, Local No. 493, Norwich, Conn. In France.

ABBOTT ROGERS, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In Belgium.

JOSEPH A. ROSENBACH, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. In Italy.

PFC. WILLIAM E. ROWELS, JR., Local No. 541, Kansas City, Mo. In Germany.

JAMES A. RYAN, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. Killed in France.
PVT. HARRY BELLMAN SPIVAK, Local No. 555, Cleveland, Ohio. In Germany.
ALEXANDER SPRATT, Local No. 463, Philadelphia, Pa. On Saipan.
CHARLES A. WOOD, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. In France.
LE ROY ZIMMERMAN, Local No. 462, Peoria, Ill. In France.

Died of Wounds

PFC. ALDEN GARROW, Local No. 254, Ottawa, Ill. A paratrooper, Garrow died of injuries received in action in France.
PFC. JAMES R. HUTTON, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. He was an infantryman. He was wounded in France and died six days later.

Killed in Service

PFC. RAYMOND T. HALEY, Local No. 261, New Castle, Pa. Killed on maneuvers in Mississippi.
PVT. EDWARD R. MACK, Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. Killed in truck accident in western United States.
WINLOCK MOORE, Local No. 783, Louisville, Ky. Killed in a plane crash in Kentucky.
S/SGT. SAMUEL TUDISCO, Local No. 493, Norwich, Conn. An aerial gunner, he was killed in a bomber crash in England.
KLEIN WILSON, Local No. 50, Belleville, Ill. No details.

Missing in Action

PVT. GEORGE BIANDO, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. In France.
PVT. HAROLD P. BRODY, Local No. 383, Sioux City, Iowa. In Germany.
CPL. JOSEPH DeLEARY, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. In Germany. He was in the mechanized artillery during recent heavy fighting in Germany.
SGT. FRANCIS FLAHERTY, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. In Germany.

Wounded in Action

THOMAS ANKEL, Local No. 469, Trenton, N. J. Sustained 33 shrapnel wounds.
PVT. ANDREW APOLDITE, Local No. 134, Trenton, N. J. Wounded in Italy, Apoldite received a medical discharge and has returned to his old job.
PVT. CLARENCE CONLAN, Local No. 249, Pittsburgh, Pa. In Italy.
PVT. JOSEPH CROWLEY, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. In Italy.
CPL. CHARLES CUMMINGS, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. In Tunisia.
PFC. LEO FATLAN, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. In Germany.
PVT. J. A. DAVIDSON, Local No. 822, Norfolk, Va. His left arm was shattered in Italy.
PVT. LINFORD DeFOREST, Local No. 374, Muskegon, Mich. In France.
PVT. PETER DVORAK, Local No. 742, Chicago, Ill. On convoy.
PFC. WILLIAM HOWARD FLOYD, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. Wounded while fighting in Germany with the 413th Inf., Floyd is now hospitalized in New York. He is a former business agent of Local No. 179 and is the son of Secretary Virgil Floyd.
PVT. DANIEL GRIFFITHS, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. In Belgium.

PVT. RAYMOND KILBY, Local No. 671, Hartford, Conn. Wounded in Germany.
PFC. JOSEPH KONNAN, Local No. 544, Minneapolis, Minn. In Italy.

SGT. ART MILANO, Local No. 742, Chicago, Ill. In Italy.

SGT. GEORGE T. O'BRIEN, Local No. 392, Cleveland, Ohio. O'Brien was wounded on Guam. He is in the Marine Corps. He is the son of Secretary-Treasurer John T. O'Brien of Local No. 392.

PVT. BERT PARSONS, Local No. 527, Muskegon, Mich. Originally reported missing, Parsons was found to have been wounded and captured by the Germans in France. He was recaptured by American troops.

T/CPL. NICHOLAS ROBILOTTO, Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. Seriously wounded in France. He is a former business agent of Local No. 294.

PVT. DAVID D. SMITH, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. In Italy.

MM/3c JAY STURGIS, Local No. 383, Sioux City, Iowa. On Saipan.

CPL. LOUIS A. WOODS, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. In France.

Prisoners of War

PVT. ROBERT DOWD, Local No. 179, Joliet, Ill. Formerly with a Ranger outfit, Dowd is now a German prisoner.

SGT. EARL KENDALL, Local No. 442, Madison, Wis. No details.

SGT. EVAN OLIVER, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. Oliver was with the 317th Infantry and was originally reported missing in France. He is in a German prison camp.

CPL. HAROLD E. TOWNSEND, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. Missing since the invasion of North Africa, Townsend is now found to be a German prisoner. He was in the tank forces.

Cited for Bravery

LIEUT. ROLAND F. BACH, Local No. 825, Baltimore, Md. A technical sergeant with the 28th Division, Bach was promoted on the field of battle for "conspicuous leadership and bravery" when he assumed command of his company and led it for three days in furious action after all the commissioned officers had been killed by the Germans.

SEAMAN 1c JOHN FRANCIS KENNEY, Local No. 469, Trenton, N. J. Awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for heroic action aboard the Destroyer *Buchanan*.

SGT. BARNEY M. KRESGE, Local No. 229, Scranton, Pa. A member of the 37th Division which recently marched into Manila, Kresge was awarded the Good Conduct Medal for "exemplary conduct on the field of battle." He is in a chemical mortar battalion and in command of one of the 4.2 mortars, a new army weapon.

S/SGT. MILTON E. LEMISKA, Local No. 469, Trenton, N. J. Awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "extraordinary achievement while serving as a ball turret gunner on a B-17 airplane on 20 bombardment missions over continental Europe." Lemiska is credited with shooting down one German plane and warding off many enemy attacks.

SGT. JOHN MUNKA, Local No. 348, Akron, Ohio. Munka was awarded the Silver Star for heroism in the Pacific theatre of war. He crawled through heavy Jap fire to give first-aid to three wounded men and carried a fourth seriously wounded soldier 150 yards through enemy fire to the safety of American lines.

Pittsburgh Local Honors Its Dead



In RECOGNITION of the sacrifices made by its members in the armed services, Local No. 485 of Pittsburgh is presenting official memorials to the families of all men who have lost their lives in service.

A reproduction of the memorial appears on the opposite page. They are hand-engrossed, measuring 15 by 10 inches, and recite the circumstances of each man's death and the lasting appreciation of his union.

Secretary-Treasurer F. H. Hofbauer of Local No. 485 reports that such memorials have gone to the families of seven members of the union who have given their lives.

These heroes are George F. Connelly, Bernard McDonald, Norman R. Opferman, Louis Totero, George O. Erkman, David R. Wortman and John A. Scholl.

Connelly, whose memorial is reproduced on the opposite page, was one of the first Teamsters to see action in this war. He enlisted in the army for immediate over-

seas duty ten weeks before Pearl Harbor.

He was in the Philippines at the time of the Jap attack there and was one of the heroic defenders of the island captured after the fall of Corregidor.

He was one of the thousands of prisoners who died from the torture and brutality of the Jap prison camps.

Another of the Local No. 485 members lost his life in the Pacific theater of war. Staff Sgt. McDonald, an air force gunner, failed to return from a raid over Truk.

Lieut. Opferman was killed in the invasion of France. Totero and Wortman were also killed in France. Lieut. Erkman was killed in Italy.

Memorials from the union are deeply treasured by the gold-star families. They show that the hero's companions in life have not forgotten him in death and that the memory of his sacrifice lives in the records of the union and the hearts of its members.

Teamsters to Organize Grain Processors

At a recent meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, held in Miami, Florida, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was granted an extension of their jurisdiction to include certain classes of grain processors and warehousemen. The question was brought into the AFL executive council by International Vice-President John T. O'Brien of Chicago and Thomas E. Flynn of Indianapolis, representing the Teamsters.

It appears that there are a great many places where these workers are organized into Federal unions. There is considerable unrest among the membership of those Federal Unions in several places.

Whether their grievances and complaints are justified or not cannot be stated just now. At any rate, they have expressed a desire to affiliate with the International Brotherhood

of Teamsters in Chicago and other cities, because they claim the only organization that can be helpful to them in their wage controversies and in the maintaining of their union is the Teamsters.

The executive council heard the case fully and decided unanimously to grant jurisdiction to the Teamsters over this class of workers wherever they vote to affiliate with the Teamsters and wherever, in the judgment of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the local union is in danger of leaving the American Federation of Labor and becoming affiliated with the CIO.

This is one more step forward by the American Federation of Labor, and this action by the executive council is another instance of where the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has their confidence and respect.

Bakery Drivers' Union Local 485



In Memoriam
Private 1st Class, George F. Connelly, U.S.A.

Whereas, death has removed from the membership of the Bakery Drivers' Union Local 485 our Brother George F. Connelly, who made the supreme sacrifice May 21, 1943, in a Jap prison camp

Therefore, be it Resolved That the Officers and members of the Bakery Drivers' Union Local 485 recognizing this sacrifice, hereby pay a lasting tribute to his worth, recording an expression of our deep sorrow and extending to his family our heartfelt sympathy, and

Resolve Further That this Resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Regular Meeting June 12, 1943, as a perpetual remembrance of his useful and honorable life while a member of the Bakery Drivers' Union, and that a copy of this Resolution be engrossed and forwarded by the Bakery Drivers' Union to his family.

Alfred J. Mascaro
Fred Martin

Conrad Trajalski

Frank H. Hofbauer

William J. Marshall

Ray P. Madigan

William H. Happe

Laurence Doyle

Henry J. Reetenwald

Must Surrender Warehousemen

AFL Council Decides Against Cannery Workers

FOR many years the Teamsters have been helping in the organization of cannery workers in the State of California and other places on the western coast. The Cannery Workers have now attained a membership of about thirty-five or forty thousand.

Our brotherhood has had considerable difficulty with those federal unions of Cannery Workers because they have stated that they will have nothing else but a strictly industrial form of organization.

This attitude has been growing more intense in recent months.

The American Federation of Labor has ordered the Cannery Workers to respect the jurisdictional rights of every International Union within the canneries. Our International Union has had considerable trouble with the Cannery Workers over warehousemen.

The AFL executive council, at its meeting in Miami, Florida, in the early days of February, decided that all warehousemen come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and ordered sev-

eral unions of Cannery Workers to transfer such individuals to the Teamsters.

Failure to comply with this order of the executive council may cause charges to be preferred against any local union of Cannery Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which violates this order. If they persist in such defiance of the laws, rules and decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to warehousemen, they are liable to suspension of their charter.

It was also ordered by the executive council that under no circumstances should the Seafarers' Union admit to membership any local union of cannery workers.

This decision by the executive council and the strength and force with which the decision was made, with a warning to the Cannery Workers, may be the means of settling the controversy that has been discussed for the past four or five years, and bring to an end, in accordance with the laws of the federation, a jurisdictional dispute that could lead to serious difficulty, especially for the business interests involved.

Scranton Local Contacts Members in Service

When a member of Local No. 229 of Scranton, Pa. enters the armed services he doesn't drop out of sight. His name goes on a special list and every month he receives a news letter from his union, giving information about other members in the armed services.

The local keeps an up-to-date record of the addresses of its members in service and how efficiently it operates is shown by the fact that out of 444 men in service, only 18 are unaccounted for on the records kept by Donald C. Richards, bookkeeper for Local

No. 229. Secretary-Treasurer George H. Morgan is in constant touch with his members in service and receives many appreciative letters thanking him for news of where other members of the union are serving.

Local No. 229 has lost ten of its members in service, nine in action and one of sickness. Two of its members are missing in action and another is a prisoner of war.

The union has 219 of its members overseas, 136 of them serving in the European theater of operations and 83 in the Pacific.

Taft Leads Fight Against Wallace

Monopolies Want to Buy War Plants Cheap

AMERICAN monopoly calls but once in the United States Senate when it is in distress. And it doesn't need to call loudly, either, to bring Senator Robert Alphonso Taft of Ohio to its rescue.

It just stands in the shadows and murmurs—"After you, Alphonso." And out bounces Alphonso at the head of a procession of portly trained seals.

Taft almost won monopoly its greatest victory in the Senate last month in its attempt to defeat Henry Wallace for secretary of commerce.

Taft would have won had it not been for a handful of courageous Republican senators who refused to follow his reactionary isolationist leadership.

As it was, he lost by only one vote. The Senate divided evenly—42 to 42—on a parliamentary maneuver by Taft that would have killed Wallace's appointment if he had had one more vote.

The fight over the confirmation of Wallace was fundamentally a fight to see who gets the war plants in which the government has invested more than six billion dollars.

Wallace believes these plants should be sold to independent business men like Henry Kaiser and Andrew J. Higgins, who will operate them after the war and thereby make more jobs.

Taft believes they should be sold to big monopolies at a fraction of their value so that the monopolies can junk the plants and keep out competition. That would provide less jobs.

So the fight over Wallace boils down to whether we shall have more jobs after the war or less jobs. And whether the big monopolies shall have competition.

During the campaign last fall the Republicans said they wanted to provide more jobs. But in the Senate last month they voted overwhelmingly for less jobs.

Most of the Republicans voted with Taft and most of the Democrats voted with Wallace.

Except for a few Republican senators who could not be tempted or intimidated, Taft and the monopolies would have won.

One of those senators was Harold H. Burton, also of Ohio. Burton was one of the first Republicans to challenge the isolationist leadership of his party and to demand that the Republicans recognize modern conditions and assume responsibility for preventing World War III through international cooperation.

But Taft is still looking for souvenirs in the ashes of the War of 1812.

Taft and his fellow isolationists and reactionaries were so enraged at Burton that they are threatening to heave him out of the party. They lost Minnesota in the election last fall trying to push Senator Joseph H. Ball around the same way.

Ball stood with Burton in the Senate last month. Ball was absent because of illness when the vote came up but he announced that if present he would vote against Taft.

Former Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, a likely candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948, was another who voted against Taft. He was elected to the Senate last fall with labor support.

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, another newcomer to the Senate and another Republican who had labor backing, also defied the reactionaries.

So did Vermont's two veteran Republican senators, Warren R. Austin and George D. Aiken, and the Iowa veteran, Senator George A. Wilson.

Following Taft in the parade of the trained seals were 27 Republican senators including the notorious Curley Brooks, stooge of the *Chicago Tribune*, and Hiram

Johnson of California, the surviving member of the Senate gang that killed the League of Nations after the last war.

With them were a group of 15 southern senators headed by Pappy O'Daniel of Texas.

Six other Democrats reported themselves "necessarily absent" but declined to indicate how they would have voted.

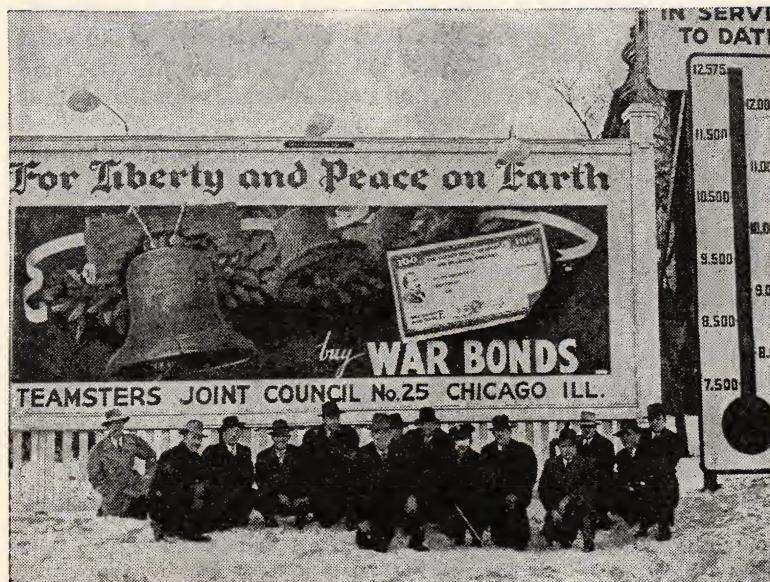
Because of the importance of this question to postwar prosperity, the division of the Senate is being published. This includes the senators who voted and the absentees who declared themselves for or against Wallace.

It gives a clear picture of how the Senate divided on this basic issue. See where your senators stood.

RIGHT	WRONG
	ALABAMA
Hill, Dem.	Bankhead, Dem.
	ARIZONA
Hayden, Dem. McFarland, Dem.	
	ARKANSAS
Fulbright, Dem.	McClellan, Dem.
	CALIFORNIA
Downey, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.
	COLORADO
	Johnson, Dem. Millikin, Rep.
	CONNECTICUT
McMahon, Dem.	
	DELAWARE
Tunnell, Dem.	Buck, Rep.
	FLORIDA
Pepper, Dem. Noncommittal—Andrews, Dem.	
	GEORGIA
Russell, Dem.	George, Dem.
	IDAHO
Taylor, Dem.	Thomas, Rep.
	ILLINOIS
Lucas, Dem.	Brooks, Rep.
	INDIANA
	Willis, Rep. Capehart, Rep.
	IOWA
Wilson, Rep.	Hickenlooper, Rep.
	KANSAS
	Capper, Rep. Reed, Rep.

RIGHT	WRONG
	KENTUCKY
Barkley, Dem.	Noncommittal—Chandler, Dem.
	LOUISIANA
Overton, Dem. Ellender, Dem.	
	MAINE
Brewster, Rep.	White, Rep.
	MARYLAND
	Tydings, Dem. Noncommittal—Radcliffe, Dem.
	MASSACHUSETTS
Saltonstall, Rep. Walsh, Dem.	
	MICHIGAN
	Vandenberg, Rep. Ferguson, Rep.
	MINNESOTA
Ball, Rep. Shipstead, Rep.	
	MISSISSIPPI
Eastland, Dem. Bilbo, Dem.	
	MISSOURI
Briggs, Dem.	Donnell, Rep.
	MONTANA
Murray, Dem. Noncommittal—Wheeler, Dem.	
	NEBRASKA
	Butler, Rep. Wherry, Rep.
	NEVADA
	McCarran, Dem. Scrugham, Dem.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE
	Bridges, Rep. Tobey, Rep.
	NEW JERSEY
	Hawkes, Rep. Smith, Rep.

RIGHT	WRONG	RIGHT	WRONG
	NEW MEXICO		SOUTH DAKOTA
Hatch, Dem.		Gurney, Rep.	
Chavez, Dem.		Bushfield, Rep.	
	NEW YORK		TENNESSEE
Wagner, Dem.		McKellar, Dem.	
Mead, Dem.		Stewart, Dem.	
	NORTH CAROLINA		TEXAS
Bailey, Dem.		Connally, Dem.	
Hoey, Dem.		O'Daniel, Dem.	
	NORTH DAKOTA		UTAH
Langer, Rep.		Thomas, Dem.	
Noncommittal—Moses, Dem.		Murdock, Dem.	
	OHIO		VERMONT
Burton, Rep.	Taft, Rep.	Austin, Rep.	
	OKLAHOMA	Aiken, Rep.	
Thomas, Dem.	Moore, Rep.		VIRGINIA
	OREGON		Byrd, Dem.
Morse, Rep.	Cordon, Rep.		Noncommittal—Glass, Dem.
	PENNSYLVANIA		WASHINGTON
Guffey, Dem.		Magnuson, Dem.	
Myers, Dem.		Mitchell, Dem.	
	RHODE ISLAND		WEST VIRGINIA
Green, Dem.	Gerry, Dem.	Kilgore, Dem.	Revercomb, Rep.
	SOUTH CAROLINA		
Maybank, Dem.		La Follete, Prog.	WISCONSIN
Johnston, Dem.			Wiley, Rep.
		WYOMING	
		O'Mahoney, Dem.	Robertson, Rep.



★
This is how the Chicago Joint Council of Teamsters continuously boosts the sale of War Bonds, the best investment on sale anywhere. Thermometer at right shows that almost 13,000 Chicago Teamsters are now in the services.



Teamster Handles Historic Relics

Transports Original Star-Spangled Banner

The following article from Transport Topics was sent in by Business Manager C. E. Stuzman of Local No. 453, Cumberland, Md.

JOSEPH C. HIGGS, driver for Novick Transfer Company, Winchester, Va., was entrusted with one of the most important transport assignments on the home front—the moving of the Star-Spangled Banner, the flag that flew over Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, during the bombardment by the British fleet in 1814, the same flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the anthem all Americans sing.

(Higgs is a member of Local No. 453 of Cumberland, Md.)

The Star-Spangled Banner, of which Joe Higgs was highway custodian, was among certain historical relics and scientific materials evacuated from Washington, D. C. for safety at the beginning of the war.

They were returned last week from their hideout "somewhere in the mountains of Virginia" to the Smithsonian Institution after having been "cached" for the last two years.

Trucks moved Old Glory and some other priceless treasures to a zone of safety when the war began.

The truck, operated by Joe Higgs, moved them back—a 10-day job. No insurance was carried.

Total weight of the valuable items involved in the transfer was 121,000 pounds. They occupied 21,000 cubic feet of storage space.

Among the materials returned were many thousands of "type" specimens from which animals, birds, fishes, plants and other life-forms were first described and named.

"Some of the 'types' are as light and fragile as a butterfly's wing," said Joe, who has been with the Novick Company nine years. "Other specimens weigh a ton. One box, 6 by 7 feet, contained an elephant's skull."

Other treasures transported to Washington by the Novick Company included the original Morse and Bell instruments illustrating the early history of telegraphic and telephonic communication; the Elias Howe model of one of the first sewing machines; the Parsons steam turbine; the Wright Brothers' plane that was flown at Fort Myer in 1908; three of the oldest automobiles; many airplane parts; models of typewriters; all the George Washington relics; Jefferson's desk; Paul Revere's silver; irreplaceable negatives and photographs by Daguerre and other pioneers in camera art; the standard textile collections; plant specimens weighing ten tons; thousands of skins and skulls of mammals; 7,000 pounds of mollusks, and small mountains of miscellaneous items.

"Of course the Star-Spangled Banner was the most important item of all," explained Joe. "It had been carefully packed in a box made to order, and it was on the first truck that made the journey back to Washington.

"I tell my three kids that everybody sings the 'Star-Spangled Banner' but not everybody is offered the chance to move it," added Joe, modestly. "It's a job that was handled without a hitch—a job of which the Novick Company and I will always be proud."

It's very difficult to try to understand these fanatical Japs and Germans and continue to treat them as civilized men entitled to humane treatment.

—St. Louis Labor Tribune.

A Big Bouquet from Baltimore

Teamster Magazine Praised by Labor Paper

From the Baltimore Labor Herald of January 12.

OF ALL the union magazines published, none is more direct and more refreshing than THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, official organ of the International Teamsters' Union.

Its value is all the greater when it is known that it reaches more than a half-million members and is read by more than a million people.

Its influence on national trends is not the least of the many pieces of propaganda put out by many, many different sorts of propagandists. We consider it appropriate to mention a few items from its pages (Jan. issue).

It shows a picture of a returned soldier-Teamster addressing the AFL convention held recently in New Orleans. He is Sergt. Philip Sharp of York, Pa., on leave recovering from wounds sustained in action. The sergeant is at the microphone telling the AFL convention, "We washed our clothes in gasoline because we had more gas than water"—and the delegates roared with laughter.

In a special article, THE TEAMSTER quotes from a speech made by Thomas E. Flynn, executive assistant to the International president. Said he:

"We have nothing to hope for from the NLRB. It is thoroughly biased and is working for the CIO rather than for labor as a whole. We have tried long and patiently to get reorganization of this board. That appears impossible. It is still stacked against us.

"Therefore our only recourse appears to be to ask Congress to repeal the Wagner Act and wipe out the NLRB, which has become nothing more than a standing committee of the CIO."

Plain talk such as this is needed in this country. There are other reasons why the

NLRB ought to be wiped out. One of them is its refusal to recognize that straw bosses are working people.

Another item of interest is that the Teamsters in Minnesota are ganging up on Senator Henrik Shipstead (Farmer-Laborite) in the U. S. Senate. They are pushing the candidacy of Harold E. Stassen, former governor, and now in the navy. Stassen has long been ranked by other unions as unfair to labor, but the Minnesota Teamsters are on his bandwagon.

Those who read between the lines may find a bit of finesse in the article about there being little hope of unity between the AFL and the CIO and further comment that tingled like an icicle that the United Mine Workers might affiliate with the AFL; ending with this significant sentence, "Whether anything comes out of that or not remains to be seen."

A vigorous article written by Daniel J. Tobin is headed, "Keep Religion Out, Tobin Orders—Protestant or Catholic Clubs in Union Prohibited."

Says he: "I have repeatedly advised our membership that under no circumstances should we allow religious cliques of any kind within the organization of labor."

He also says, "There is no place for the 'Teamsters' Union Methodist Club' or the 'Teamsters' Union Zionist Club' or the 'Teamsters' Union Catholic Club' in our organization. In the days when we were struggling to come to life and fighting oppression, some of the clergymen in some of the churches were our most bitter opponents.

"Now when labor is in the ascendancy and of some importance in the nation, we have different branches of the church en-

deavoring to creep in, and eventually they will look for a dominating influence within the labor unions through the back door. . . . There is no objection to you joining any club in your church, but don't use the name of the Teamsters' Union."

Mr. Tobin declares he is a religious man, but he wrote his article to stop certain practices now going on through the nation where sects are creeping into unions and stirring up religious hatred and prejudice.

Tobin minces no words. He doesn't want the Teamsters going to church in a body—as Teamsters. And he does not want them forming religious cliques anywhere in the name of the union.

In another article titled "Oleo Tax Boosts Living Costs—Teamsters Owe Nothing to

Dairy Lobbyists," the magazine urges the local unions not to be misled by pleas from the dairy interests to keep the tax on oleomargarine. The article tells of the shortage of butter and the need of a substitute. The tax is paid by poor people and if it is taken off the workers will presently benefit.

Resentment was expressed at the local unions which wired the International to aid the dairy interests in the lobbying campaign they are carrying on.

There are other items. For instance, the TEAMSTER is for a bar against Oriental immigration.

Altogether, the magazine starts off the new year with plenty of pep. It is not afraid to print controversial stuff. It usually hews straight to the line and calls a spade a spade.

Newark Local Honors Retiring Secretary

In appreciation of 40 consecutive years of faithful service, Local No. 153 of Newark, N. J. held a testimonial dinner last month for Adam E. Zusi, retiring secretary-treasurer. Louis Schroeder was elected secretary-treasurer to replace him.

The testimonial dinner was attended by almost 1,000 Teamsters and their friends. Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, now a lieutenant colonel in the army, acted as toastmaster.

The union had invited President Tobin to preside but he was unable to leave the

executive board session in Miami. He sent a warm personal letter commending the union and the record of service made by Zusi.

The executive boards of all unions affiliated with Joint Council No. 73 attended, as did officials of the companies with which Local No. 153 has contracts.

Local No. 153 was formerly Local No. 148 of the Brewery Workers' Union. It came over bodily to the Teamsters. The union is proud of its new affiliation and associations, Schroeder declared.

Pittsburgh Local Claims War Bond Championship

Local No. 249 of Pittsburgh challenges the claim of Local No. 807 of New York City to the War Bond championship of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In the January issue we published the announcement that Local No. 807 had purchased \$20,000 more in War Bonds, bringing the grand total held by the union to

\$270,000. Now Secretary-Treasurer Leo B. Stehle of Local No. 249 announces that the Pittsburgh local holds \$272,500 in Series F and G bonds and is therefore the championship Teamster local by a margin of \$2,500.

Can anybody top that? Until they do, Local No. 249 of Pittsburgh is the winner.

As we in the ranks of labor know, Congressmen don't always obey the will of the people—until they feel the heat.—*The Union Times, New Haven, Conn.*

Big 3 Brings Peace Nearer

AS A RESULT of the Big Three conference, the prospects for prolonged peace are brighter than at any time in the past generation.

Britain, Russia and the United States have decided to maintain, for peace, the cooperation they established for war. Without that cooperation between the world's greatest military powers, there would be no peace in sight.

To maintain this cooperation was the object of the Big Three conference. In doing that, it was an outstanding success. Having established fundamental agreement, the conferees took the next great step to avert war.

They decided on the permanent demilitarization of Germany. They decided the Polish boundary question and they created the framework for a permanent world organization.

The meeting accomplished more than anyone dared hope. Of course it is being followed by the usual squawks from isolationists, sentimentalists and pro-Germans.

They say it is terrible to take away those submarines and robot bombs from Germany. They think it offends the dignity of the super race to take the gun from a German soldier and hand him a shovel—so that he can rebuild the neighboring nations he ruthlessly destroyed.

These nations should be rebuilt with German labor. For once, Germany should be forced to repair the havoc it has wrought in repeated wars. The German army should not be demobilized until it has completed the reconstruction of Belgium, Holland, France and Russia.

No peace imposed on Germany could be as harsh as the terms she imposed on every race she conquered. The German terms were torture, murder and slavery. Any decision the Big Three reached on the Polish question would have irritated some Polish faction.

But the great achievement was the realization by the world's leading nations that it is cheaper to prevent a war than to fight one.

There may be many disputes in future conferences as the United Nations attempt to stay united in peace. This should not alarm anyone. Such disputes can be satisfactorily adjusted, if they are not magnified and distorted by isolationists.

We must watch for such attempts to confuse us and to anger us against our allies. When any man raises his voice in alarm we must look him over and see for whom he speaks.

This peace can still be lost if we fall asleep. We can be robbed of our security in the Senate of the United States as we were a quarter of a century ago. The same kind of men are still there, waiting for a chance to do the same dirty job all over again.

Let us see that our costliest war was not in vain. Let our dead rest easy.

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